

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statement relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 284) was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 284

Whereas, the court-appointed monitor of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union (HEREIU) has requested that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations provide him with copies of subcommittee records relevant to the monitor's oversight of a consent decree enjoining members of the HEREIU for violating the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) or knowingly associating with organized crime figures;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the court-appointed monitor of HEREIU copies of memoranda and transcripts of interviews conducted by Subcommittee staff that the monitor has requested for use in connection with the monitor's oversight of the consent decree.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 29, 1996

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Monday, July 29; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate immediately resume consideration of the energy and water appropriations bill under a previous consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I will comment here for those Senators who want to offer amendments that are contained on the list heretofore agreed to, we will start that process at 9:30 in the morning. As I understand, we will proceed with that process until 12 o'clock. From 12 to 2, there will be other business before the Senate. At 2 o'clock, we will return to the matter of the energy and water appropriations

bill and remain on it for amendments until the hour of 5 o'clock.

Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 12 noon on Monday, the Senate conduct a period for morning business, with the time between 12 noon and 1 p.m. under the control of the Democratic leader; from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. under the control of Senator COVERDELL from the State of Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, on Monday at 9:30, the Senate will resume the energy and water appropriations bill. An agreement was reached limiting the first-degree amendments in order and provides all first-degree amendments must be offered during the session of the Senate on Monday.

At 12 noon, the Senate will conduct 2 hours of morning business, and at the hour of 2 p.m. will resume the energy and water appropriations bill. At approximately 5 p.m., the Senate will return to the consideration of the legislative branch appropriations bill under a similar consent, in that all first-degree amendments would have to be offered during the session of the Senate on Monday.

Any votes ordered with respect to the two appropriations bills will be stacked to begin at 10 a.m. on Tuesday on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, votes will not occur during Monday's session of the Senate, and the next votes will begin at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. The Senate can be expected to be in session late into the evening each day next week in order to consider available appropriations bills and conference reports as they become available.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator LIEBERMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I thank my friend from New Mexico. I appreciate his kindness and courtesy and wish him a good weekend.

WAR CRIMES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise as in morning business, and thank the Chair very much, to say just a few words about an amendment to the foreign operations appropriations bill that was adopted earlier today, an amendment which I was privileged to offer with a distinguished list of colleagues. It was accepted by agreement last night without debate, although I did

put a statement in the RECORD at that time. It is, I think, an important amendment and statement, a sense-of-the-Senate resolution, because it deals with the necessity to bring to justice those who have been indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal from the former Yugoslavia, which is meeting now in The Hague, to bring them to justice because they, as the tribunal has said, are perpetrators of gross violations of international law.

Mr. President, I was stimulated in my desire to say just a few words to my colleagues here before we leave for the weekend about this by an interview that was in the New York Times this morning with Antonio Cassese, an Italian law professor who is the president of the International Criminal Tribunal.

The article begins:

The Italian law professor who is president of the War Crimes Tribunal here is known for his cheerful nature, his expertise in international law and his even temper. So his public outburst in a quiet hall here the other day was all the more shocking.

"Go ahead! Kill, torture, maim! Commit acts of genocide!" said Antonio Cassese, president of the tribunal, his voice rising, "You may enjoy impunity!"

This, he said, was the message that would go "to military leaders and all dictators" if the Bosnian Serb leaders indicted for atrocities in the Bosnian war were not brought before the tribunal.

Mr. President, thanks to my colleagues, the Senate has now spoken clearly on this issue. I was honored to be joined by Senators LUGAR, BIDEN, SPECTER, FEINSTEIN, MOYNIHAN, HATCH, LEVIN, and D'AMATO, a wonderfully bipartisan group, as cosponsors of this amendment.

The point is this, as we state in the findings of this resolution: The United Nations did create this International Tribunal. A Security Council resolution was adopted on May 25, 1993, early in this horrific episode, which requires states to cooperate fully with the tribunal. The signatories to the Dayton peace accord, signed December 14, 1995, have accepted, in article IX of that accord, the obligation "to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of internationally humanitarian law." This means all the signatories of the accord, including Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia, and the Republika Srpska.

In fact, the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was accepted as annex 4 to the Dayton peace accord, provides in article IX that—

No person who is serving a sentence imposed by the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and no person who is under indictment by the tribunal and who has failed to comply with an order to appear before the tribunal, may stand as a candidate or hold any appointive, elective, or other public office in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The tribunal has now issued 57 indictments against individuals. It continues to investigate gross violations of international laws. Specifically, on July 25, 1995, almost 1 year ago to the day, the tribunal issued an indictment